

World History: Renaissance to
World Wars

**August
2015**

Developed Spring 2014

The Grade 6 curriculum is Social Studies curriculum that was developed by the Fair Lawn, Grade Level, Social Studies Team and is aligned to the Common Core State Standards Initiative and the NJ Core Curriculum Content Standards in Social Studies.

Grade 7

Fair Lawn

Public Schools

Fair Lawn, NJ

Fair Lawn School District

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Grade 7 Social Studies

I. Course Synopsis

The Grade 7 curriculum is Social Studies curriculum that was developed by the Fair Lawn, Grade Level, Social Studies Team and is aligned to the Common Core State Standards Initiative and the NJ Core Curriculum Content Standards in Social Studies. The units of study include: The Renaissance, Reformation and Global Exchange, The Enlightenment, The Industrial Revolution, The World at War.

II. Philosophy & Rationale

Fair Lawn District Mission: Recognizing that the "Leaders of Tomorrow Attend Fair Lawn Schools Today," it is the mission of Fair Lawn High School to afford each student the opportunity to learn, to achieve success and to become a confident and productive member of a global and technological society prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. We believe that a major purpose of an education is to cultivate in each student a sense of wonder in the life-long process of learning. We believe that our school provides a learning environment that is student-centered, and supports the interaction of students, parents, professional staff, and the community. We believe that teachers must be empowered to develop and deliver high quality instruction, nurture students' special talents and abilities, and respond to the needs of each individual. We believe that the optimal environment is one in which students feel free to challenge themselves and have opportunities to take initiative, to articulate clearly and imaginatively, to be creative, and to learn from their inquiry and experience. We believe that an education which provides for the intellectual, aesthetic, physical, cultural, technological and social development of young people leads to their becoming productive and humane citizens who demonstrate self-discipline, responsibility and respect for others. We believe that education provides students with opportunities to access knowledge, ensuring competence and confidence in responding to the challenges of the future.

Department of Social Studies Statement of Philosophy: Social Studies is the integrated study of history, geography, economics, government and civics. More importantly it is the study of

humanity, of people and events that individually and collectively have affected the world. A strong and effective Social Studies program helps students make sense of the world in which they live, it allows them to make connections between major ideas and their own lives, and it helps them see themselves as members of the world community. It offers students the knowledge and skills necessary to become active and informed participants on a local, national and global level. Social Studies must also help students understand, respect and appreciate the commonalities and differences that give people character and identity. The complexities of history can only be fully understood within an appreciation and analysis of diversity, multiple perspectives, interconnectedness, interdependence, context and enduring themes. The Social Studies Curriculum for grades K-5 is a comprehensive framework for Social Studies teaching that brings together the National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies, including the Ten Thematic Strands, and the New Jersey State Core Curriculum Content Standards. Each grade is organized around suggested time frames for the teaching of core content (units of study) guided by essential questions. Within each unit of study are found the major content and concepts and their relation to specific standards, key ideas and performance indicators. Included with each grade are the appropriate reading/writing and research skills from the Common Core State Standards.

Fair Lawn Elementary Social Studies Statement: Social Studies encompasses the study of political, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects of societies in the past, present, and future. For elementary school children, the skills learned in Social Studies equips them with the knowledge and understanding of the past; which helps them to manage the present, plan for the future and participate effectively in their world. It also helps them to understand their relationship to other people and to social, economic, and political institutions. Furthermore, Social Studies can provide students with problem solving and decision making skills and help students integrate these skills and understandings into a framework for responsible citizen participation, whether in their play group, the school, the community, or the world.(Adapted from: Social Studies for Early Childhood and Elementary School Children: Preparing for the 21st Century Published on National Council for the Social Studies (<http://www.socialstudies.org>)

Curricula Writing: The administrators and teachers of the Fair Lawn Public Schools are committed to writing, researching, and producing curricula in all subject areas that are aligned with both the 2009 State of New Jersey Core Curriculum Standards and the Common Core State Standards. Curriculum is designed to be a living document – added to, edited, and enhanced at any time. Standing committees of teachers and administrators meet on a routine basis to monitor the effectiveness of our curriculum. The process used by the educators of the Fair Lawn Schools is rigorous and reflective in examining all facets of the foundational documents, upon which our curricula is based, to ensure for this alignment. In all curriculum writing, particular emphasis is given to employing the most current, research based instructional and assessment strategies available at the time. These strategies are continually updated and refined as new knowledge and pedagogy becomes widely accepted and proven successful in the field of education.

The Common Core Standards: The Common Core Standards reflect a more recent adoption by the State of New Jersey in accordance with forty-six states across the country. These standards are an outgrowth of the many states that have been working for decades to produce strong and measurable standards to educate the students in a variety of areas. Focusing on English Language Arts and Mathematics as most applicable to all learners, these Standards were adopted by New Jersey State Board of Education in June of 2010. The Standards set requirements not only for English language arts (ELA) but also for literacy in history/social studies, science, and technical subjects. Just as students must learn to read, write, speak, listen, and use language effectively in a variety of content areas, so too must the Standards specify the literacy skills and understandings required for college and career readiness in multiple disciplines. Literacy standards for grades K-12 and above are predicated on teachers of ELA, history/social studies, science, and technical subjects using their content area expertise to help students meet the particular challenges of reading, writing, speaking, listening, and language in their respective fields. It is important to note that the literacy standards in history/social

studies, science, and technical subjects are not meant to replace content standards in those areas but rather to supplement them. States may incorporate these standards into their standards for those subjects or adopt them as content area literacy standards.

Much more detailed information can be found on the web site of the Common Core State Standards Initiative – Preparing America’s Students for College and Career at <http://www.corestandards.org/in-the-states>.

New Jersey State Department of Education

NJ Educational Mandates

The core mission of the New Jersey Commission on Holocaust Education is to promote Holocaust education in the State of New Jersey. On a continual basis, the Commission shall survey the status of Holocaust Education; design, encourage and promote the implementation of Holocaust and genocide education and awareness; provide programs in New Jersey; and coordinate designated events that will provide appropriate memorialization of the Holocaust on a regular basis throughout the state.

<http://www.state.nj.us/njded/holocaust/aboutus/mandate.html>

The Amistad Bill (A1301), calls on —New Jersey schools to incorporate African-American history into their Social Studies curriculum. Passed by the New Jersey legislature in 2002, —The Amistad Bill created the Amistad Commission, a 22- member body charged with ensuring that the rich heritage and lessons of black America are fully represented and taught throughout the state’s classrooms.

<http://www.theamistadcommission.com/>

21st Century Competencies and Standards

There is ample evidence all around us of the many changes the 21st century has brought to our lives. The Fair Lawn Public Schools believe that to prepare our students for the world of

tomorrow, we must enhance today's learning environments. The outcomes we want for our students are not new to the 21st century. Instead, they express knowledge and skills that are essential for life in the 21st century. Reflecting time-honored skills, taught via proved learning methods, and supported by modern learning tools, processes, and environments, the Fair Lawns Public Schools embraces the teaching of 21st Century Skills and unite these elements into a coherent set of educational objectives to ensure that all students are prepared for success. There are four 21st-Century Life and Careers standards. Standards 9.1, 9.2, and 9.3 describe life and career skills that are integrated throughout the K-12 curriculum, while Standard 9.4 describes specialized skills that are taught in grades 9-12 as part of career and technical education programs. An overview of the four standards follows. Click on the link for more information <http://www.state.nj.us/education/cccs/standards/9>

Ten Thematic Strands of Social Studies

I Culture . A people's way of life, language, customs, arts, belief systems, traditions, and how they evolve over time.

II Time, Continuity, and Change . The importance of understanding the past and key historical concepts, analytically and from various perspectives.

III People, Places, and Environments . The complex relationship between human beings and the environments within which they live and work.

IV Individual Development and Identity . The exploration of human behaviors as they relate to the development of personal identities and the various factors that impact identity formation.

V Individuals, Groups, and Institutions . The impact of educational, religious, social, and political groups and institutions and the integral roles they play in people's lives.

VI Power, Authority, and Governance . The complex purposes and features of individuals and groups with respect to issues of power and government.

VII Production, Distribution, and Consumption . The role of resources, their production and use, technology, and trade on economic systems.

VIII Science, Technology, and Society . The significance of scientific discovery and technological change on people, the environment, and other systems.

IX Global Connections . The critical importance of knowledge and awareness of politics, economics, geography, and culture on a global scale.

X Civic Ideals and Practices . The understanding that civic ideals and participatory citizenship are central to democracy.

For a complete explanation of the Ten Thematic Strands, go to www.socialstudies.org/standards/strand

INTEGRATION OF READING AND WRITING IN SOCIAL STUDIES

In addition to the social studies skills from Standards 61.-6.3, which are integrated into instruction of civics, history, economics and geography, the K-5 social studies curriculum emphasizes and requires the application of literacy skills and strategies for reading and writing identified in each grade level language arts literacy curriculum.

READING

Strategy instruction for reading nonfiction and informational text is a component of the social studies curriculum across all grade levels. Throughout the curriculum, the following instructional structures are identified:

Read-Aloud: The focus is on enjoyment and specific learning goals (for example, to introduce, illustrate, or expand a concept or context for learning in civics, geography, economics or history)

Think-Aloud/Shared Reading: The focus is on strategy or skill instruction, specifically for reading informational or expository text, OR to model thinking about a concept or topic from the curriculum.

Guided Reading: The purpose of guided reading in social studies is twofold: to give students

access to social studies content and information using appropriately leveled texts, AND to teach specific reading skills using those texts.

Book Clubs, Text Circles, Literature Circles: This structure entails forming student-led inquiry and discussion groups based on self-selected texts from a set designated by the teacher.

Independent Reading: Students select material that interests them and read for pleasure, giving them the opportunity to answer questions or explore further topics and ideas related to what they are studying in social studies. Students choose from among the titles that they did not have an opportunity to read during guided reading activities or in book clubs.

Research or Inquiry Investigation: Students investigate research questions and learn more about specific topics using a variety of print and nonprint resources. Once they have gathered information—individually, with a partner, or with a group—they report back orally, electronically or in written form.

WRITING

Students should be given numerous opportunities in social studies to apply and practice the specific writing strategies and discourses identified in the language arts curriculum, for example, narrative essays, persuasive essays, and expository essays (compare/contrast, cause/effect, problem/solution). In addition, instruction should incorporate inquiry papers, writing in response to questions about the text students are reading, and Document Based Questions or DBQ's.

The above correlates with the Core Curriculum Content Standards clustered by grade level below: <http://www.corestandards.org/the-standards/english-language-arts-standards/reading-literature/introduction/>

III. Scope & Sequence

Weeks: 8-10 Weeks

Unit 1: Human Geography- The Renaissance

This unit lays the groundwork for the study of world history by exploring the relationship between physical geography and human geography. This will start with an exploration of the

factors which define the environment of a place, along with an examination of the ways that geographic data is communicated (maps, charts, graphs, etc.). Students will then study systems of human organization, specifically culture and civilization, and the ways that these systems are influenced by environmental factors. The second component of this unit focuses on the period known as the Renaissance – an era that saw much of the world move away from the “Dark Ages” of feudalism and into a new reliance on logic and scientific understandings.

Weeks: 8-10 Weeks

Unit 2: The Reformation and Global Exchange

Overview: The points of focus in this unit include the drastic changes in attitudes toward major religions, a shift to understanding the world using logic and reason, and finally, a concerted effort among powerful nations to explore the western hemisphere prompting the sharing of ideas, goods, and services around the globe. Additionally, the widespread use of mercantilism and a colonial system employed by European powers is examined.

Weeks: 8- 10 Weeks

Unit 3: The Enlightenment – The Industrial Revolution

This unit focuses specifically on the increasing pace of global changes economically, socially, and politically. During this period of time, the forces of monarchical governments that were colonizing large chunks of the globe are at odds with revolutionary forces and the ideas of the Enlightenment. Additionally, attitudes about what people are able to achieve and what rights humans should have are in question while the overall wealth generated by colonial powers increases dramatically. The interplay between these forces is the central focus of this unit.

Weeks: 8- 10 Weeks

Unit 4: The World at War

The points of focus in this unit include both the First and Second World Wars. Central themes in this unit will include the causes of each of the world wars, their impact on nations around the

globe, the emergence of the United States as a superpower from these wars, and the creation of a “developed world” versus a “developing world.”

IV. Unit Descriptions

Unit 1: Human Geography-The Renaissance (8-10 Weeks)

Essential Questions:

1. How do humans interact with their environment?

- Location
- Place
- Movement
- Region
- Human/environmental interaction

2. How does geography and the environment shape society/culture?

- Available natural resources
- Cultural artifacts mirror environmental availability
- Migration patterns
- Satisfying basic needs
- Seven Themes for Understanding World History
- Relationship between the physical environment and human behavior

3. What assumptions do civilizations make about human nature, abilities and thoughts?

- Religious and social reforms
- Development of the printed word and the spread of ideas
- Western influence art, architecture and literature

Unit “Chunking” & Enduring	Suggested Content	Suggested Lesson Essential Questions
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Understandings		
<p>Basics of Geography Physical features influence the environment of a region.</p>	<p>Geography, continent, mountain range, river valley, desert, plateau, plain, rainforest, ocean, sea, river, climate, population, migration, map, compass rose, direction, demographics, 5 themes of geography</p>	<p>How do physical features create regions? How does the location of a region influence its climate? How do environmental factors influence where people choose to live?</p>
<p>Maps, Charts, Graphs Geographic data can be used to explain the choices human make.</p>		<p>How can maps, charts, and graphs be used to represent features of physical geography? How can maps, charts, and graphs be used to represent features of human geography?</p>
<p>Civilization Civilizations use their physical environment to develop cultures, expand their population and are limited to the resources available</p>	<p>Themes for understanding world history.</p>	<p>How do environmental factors influence the ways that human societies organize themselves?</p>
<p>Renaissance Limitless human abilities.</p>	<p>Art, literature, and architecture used to improve society. Legacies of DaVinci, Michaelangelo, Shakespeare and Dante</p>	<p>How do humans change their view of themselves, their abilities, and their place in the world?</p>

Benchmarks & Suggested Activities:

DBQ- pre/post test
 Map quizzes
 Key term & Vocabulary activities and assessments
 Online text assessments
 Leveled Primary source readings
 Secondary Source Analysis

Standards:

NJCCCS: 6.2.8.A.1.a, 6.2.12.A.2.a-b, 6.2.12.B.2.a, 6.2.12.C.2.a, 6.12.D.2.a-e

Common Core Standards: See Philosophy & Rationale

Modifications: See Below & Appendix I

Study guides, graphic organizers, annotated notes, modifications of pre and post tests, rubrics, leveled texts, differentiated questioning and modified homework assignments.

Unit 2: The Reformation and Global Exchange**Essential Questions:**

- How does the availability of resources encourage nations to explore other parts of the globe and create inequality among nations and people?

Unit “Chunking” & Enduring Understandings	Suggested Content	Suggested Lesson Essential Questions
Reformation- Challenging the Catholic Church; Who controls ideas?	Martin Luther’s protest John Calvin and Protestantism Predestination Theocracy Counter Reformation	Why did the Catholic Church have so much control over the lives of people? How do humans struggle with the word or message of Gods

		and religious leaders? What was the changing role of religion in the lives of people during this period?
Global Exchange- The pursuit and accumulation of resources spurs innovation, exploration, and exploitation.	Missionaries Circumnavigation Trade Routes Cartography Colonization Empires "Columbian Exchange" Mercantilism Capitalism Imperialism	How does trade impact populations around the world? What parts of the world have more resources than others? What factors allowed some countries to dominate others? What advancements in technology and innovation encouraged global trade?

Benchmarks & Suggested Activities:

- DBQ- pre/post test
- Map quizzes
- Key term & Vocabulary activities and assessments
- Online text assessments
- Leveled Primary source readings
- Secondary Source Analysis

Standards:

NJCCCS: 6.2.8.A.1.a, 6.2.8.B.1.a, 6.2.8.C.1.a-b, 6.2.8.D.1.a-c,

Common Core Standards: See Philosophy & Rationale

Modifications: See Below & Appendix I

Study guides, graphic organizers, annotated notes, modifications of pre and post tests, rubrics, leveled texts, differentiated questioning and modified homework assignments.

Unit 3: The Enlightenment – The Industrial Revolution

Essential Questions:

1. What are the most dramatic changes in philosophy, religion, government, social structures, culture, science, technology, and economic activities during this period?

- Technological advancement
- Ability to support larger populations
- Growing complexity in governmental systems
- Cultural developments (art, music, literature, religion, architecture)
- Competition over resources
- Expansion and contraction of territories
- Logic over religion
- Human rights
- Meritocracy over heredity
- Efficiency in the workplace

2. What civilizations seem to benefit the most from the dramatic changes AND what civilizations seem to be hindered the most from these changes?

- Old World versus New World
- Development of the First, Second, and Third Worlds
- Monarchies versus colonies
- Revolutions against colonial powers
- Growth of democracy
- Northern Hemisphere versus Southern Hemisphere
- “Westernization”

3. How does the Industrial Revolution impact the relationship between countries?

- Access to information and technologies
- Resource-rich countries versus information-rich countries
- Political stability/instability
- Quality of life for citizens
- Class warfare

Unit “Chunking” & Enduring Understandings	Suggested Content	Suggested Lesson Essential Questions
<p>Enlightenment -People are increasingly dependent and trusting of science over religion.</p> <p>-Democratic ideals and human rights are sought after.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Locke • Calvin Hobbes • Baron de Montesquieu • Natural Rights • Separation of Powers • Social Contract • Tolerance • Feminism • Boycotts • Militias • Alliances • Constitution • Reform • Radicalism • Empires • Napoleon • Washington • Jefferson • Franklin • King George • Declaration of Independence • Scientific Revolution • Rationalism • Copernicus • Galileo • Newton • Scientific Method • Monarchy • Revolution • Republic • Parliament 	<p>What are the different theories about human behavior and their abilities?</p> <p>Why do people suggest that democracy is a better form of government?</p> <p>Why do people revolt against colonial powers?</p> <p>How does literacy become a powerful tool?</p> <p>What are natural rights?</p> <p>What is power and who should have it?</p>

<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>-A heavier dependence on and usage of science and resources takes ahold of the globe.</p> <p>-Technological developments reflect the needs and values of societies.</p> <p>-Technology and achievements enable civilizations to conquer other civilizations.</p> <p>-Invasions and conquest change culture.</p> <p>-An increased concern over rights and access to wealth spreads across various countries.</p> <p>-New ideas and innovation spur growth and productivity but also create new challenges.</p> <p>-National pride in success and accomplishments -dictates policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divine Right • Nation-state • Nationalism • Revolts/Revolutions • Empire • Unification • Industrial Revolution • Agricultural Revolution • Industry • Technology • Energy (sources of) • Factory • Labor • Laissez-Faire Economics • Working Class • Unskilled Workers • Socialism • Karl Marx/Communism • Imperialism • Assembly Line • Inventions • Innovation • Monopolies • Consumers • Producers • Strikes (Union) • Suffrage • Tenements • Migration 	<p>What were the most important inventions or innovations of the period?</p> <p>Which countries seemed to lead the way in industrializing and why?</p> <p>What countries seemed to experience little/no progress and why?</p> <p>Was the industrial revolution an overall good or evil?</p> <p>What were the environmental impacts of the industrial revolution?</p> <p>How did the industrial revolution encourage the growth and importance of cities?</p> <p>What were the working conditions like during the industrial revolution?</p> <p>What role did unions play in the industrial revolution?</p>
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Benchmarks & Suggested Activities:

DBQ- pre/post test
Map quizzes
Key term & Vocabulary activities and assessments
Online text assessments
Leveled Primary source readings
Secondary Source Analysis

Standards:

NJCCCS: 6.2.12.A.2.a-b, 6.2.12.B.2.a, 6.12.C.2.a, 6.12.D.2.a-e,

Common Core Standards: See Philosophy & Rationale

Modifications: See Below & Appendix I

Study guides, graphic organizers, annotated notes, modifications of pre and post tests, rubrics, leveled texts, differentiated questioning and modified homework assignments.

Unit 4: The World at War**Essential Questions:**

1. What is the world competing over?

- Access to finite number of resources
- Shifting political alliances
- Spheres of influence

2. How do Militarism, Alliances, Industrialism, and Nationalism (MAIN) contribute to World War?

3. What unresolved issues from the First World War lead to the Second World War?

4. How do the ideologies of the victors after both world wars shape our world today?

- Capitalism v. Socialism v. Communism
- Democracy v. Totalitarianism

5 How does science and technology change the nature of conflict?

Unit “Chunking” & Enduring Understandings	Suggested Content	Suggested Lesson Essential Questions
<p><i>World War I</i></p> <p>Nations learn the importance of alliances.</p> <p>Nations learn the importance of human rights.</p> <p>Access to resources is a key component of political and economic success.</p> <p>Nationalistic fervor can be a positive and a negative.</p> <p>Propaganda spreads ideas and sways public opinion more quickly than in the past.</p> <p>Modern weaponry makes wars more destructive, not necessarily more decisive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism • Militarism • Alliances • Imperialism • “Total War” • Central Powers • Trench Warfare • Stalemate • Allied Powers • Propaganda • Reparations • League of Nations 	<p>Why did World War I begin?</p> <p>Who were the important players involved in the First World War?</p> <p>Why did the United States get involved in the First World War?</p> <p>What powerful alliances were formed?</p> <p>How did the war affect people who were not fighting?</p> <p>What was the outcome of the First World War?</p> <p>What problems were still unresolved after the First World War?</p> <p>What attempts were made to prevent another World War?</p>
<p>World War II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bolsheviks • Russian Revolution 	<p>Why did World War II begin?</p>

<p>Nations learn the importance of alliances.</p> <p>Nations learn the importance of human rights.</p> <p>Access to resources is a key component of political and economic success.</p> <p>Nationalistic fervor can be a positive and a negative.</p> <p>Propaganda spreads ideas and sways public opinion more quickly than in the past.</p> <p>Modern weaponry makes wars more destructive, not necessarily more decisive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boxer Uprising • Communism • Great Depression • Inflation • Consumer Goods • Stocks • New Deal • Totalitarianism • Joseph Stalin • Franklin Delano Roosevelt • Benito Mussolini • Adolf Hitler • Fascism • Nazis • Expansionism • Axis Powers • “World War II” • Appeasement • Blitzkrieg • Pearl Harbor • Total War • Holocaust • Genocide • Island Hopping • Atomic Bomb • United Nations 	<p>Who were the important players involved in the Second World War?</p> <p>Why did the United States get involved in the Second World War?</p> <p>What powerful alliances were formed?</p> <p>How did the war affect people who were not fighting?</p> <p>What was the outcome of the Second World War?</p> <p>What problems were still unresolved after the Second World War?</p> <p>What attempts were made to prevent another World War?</p>
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Benchmarks & Suggested Activities:

- DBQ- pre/post test
- Map quizzes
- Key term & Vocabulary activities and assessments
- Online text assessments
- Leveled Primary source readings
- Secondary Source Analysis

Standards:

NJCCCS: 6.2.8.A.1.a, 6.2.12.A.4.a 6.2.12.A.4.b 6.2.12.B.4.a 6.2.12.B.4.b 6.2.12.B.4.c
6.2.12.B.4.d 6.2.12.C.4.b 6.2.12.C.4.d 6.2.12.D.4.a 6.2.12.D.4.b 6.2.12.D.4.d 6.2.12.D.4.e

Common Core Standards: See Philosophy & Rationale

Modifications: See Below & Appendix I

Study guides, graphic organizers, annotated notes, modifications of pre and post tests, rubrics, leveled texts, differentiated questioning and modified homework assignments.

V. Course Materials

“My World History”- Pearson- There are two levels of the text
Online support for “My World History”
Leveled primary sources and readings
Teacher Created Materials

VI. Assessments

- Formative Assessments
 - Vocabulary quizzes
 - Do Nows
 - Exit Activities
 - Project Based Assessments
 - Group discussion

- Summative Assessments
 - Assessment from textbook
 - Writing Assessments
 - Project assessments with accompanying rubrics
 - Teacher made assessment

VII. Interdisciplinary Connections and Alignment to Technology Standards

Interdisciplinary Connections

Social studies encompasses a broad multidisciplinary field within its own academic area, including the teaching of anthropology, civics, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology. The NJCCCS are designed to integrate four core social studies disciplines: civics, economics, geography, and history. These interdisciplinary connections, as a result, are present within the current standards. Interdisciplinary connections in this document expand outside of the distinct field of social studies into: moral/social education; science, mathematics, and technology; and literacy/language arts.

Moral/social education: What are universal ideas and problems shared across humanity? What does it mean to be a citizen? What are the responsibilities and opportunities for active citizenship? What ideals and actions will enhance my personal development and the development of my various communities?

- Character education (Responsive Classroom, Teaching Tolerance, Facing History and Ourselves)
- Global citizenship education - Civics Kids, Teaching Civics, Character.org, Teaching Tomorrow's Citizens, Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools, World Savvy, and Facing History
- Social participation projects - 150 Service Learning Projects, Sci/SS Service Connections.

Science, mathematics, and technology: How are we all connected? How have science and technology changed how we live across time? How can study of data inform my understanding of social, political, and historical phenomena?

- Sustainability and environmental education (NGSS Science, Technology, and Society Appendix; Facing the Future; Project Wild; UNESCO)
- Health and medical education

- Analysis of graphic and statistical data (historical, social, political) - Making Connections through Mapping, and Statistics and Social Sciences

Literacy (narrative, information, argument, and media): How do certain texts inform our understanding of social studies and history? How can social studies be a venue to express and communicate our ideas?

- Reading and writing content units of study (ELA)
- Historical fiction - Elem. Thematic Reading Materials, Carter Woodson Book Award Winners, Notable Social Studies Texts,
- Media and information literacy - The DBQ Project, PBS Teaching Media Literacy, National Associations for Media Literacy Education,
- Research writing - Teachers College Reading and Writing Project Reading/Writing Units of Study,
- Argument - Teaching Argumentative Writing

21st Century Themes & Skills

The following content statements can be integrated into any of the adopted Social Studies strands (A. Civics, Government and Human Rights, B. Geography, People and the Environment, C. Economics, Invention, and Technology, D. History, Culture and Perspectives.)

- CRP1. Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- CRP2. Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- CRP3. Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
- CRP4. Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- CRP5. Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- CRP6. Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- CRP7. Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- CRP8. Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving

them

- CRP9. Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
- CRP10. Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- CRP11. Use technology to enhance productivity.
- CRP12. Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence

Social Studies and Technology K-12 Indicators

As teaching, learning and curriculum across New Jersey evolves to better meet student needs, teachers when addressing social studies topics are expected to integrate the adopted 8.1 Educational Technology, 8.2 Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming, and 21st Century Skills into their classroom practice. To that end, teachers will be expected to apply the following anchor standards into their classroom practice.

8.1 Educational Technology

- Understand and use technology systems.
- Select and use applications effectively and productively.
- Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes
- Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
- Interact, collaborate, and publish with peers, experts, or others by employing a variety of digital environments and media.
- Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
- Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.
- Contribute to project teams to produce original works or solve problems.
- Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
- Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.
- Exhibit leadership for digital citizenship.
- Plan strategies to guide inquiry.

Appendix I

Curriculum Differentiation is a process teachers use to increase achievement by improving the match between the learner's unique characteristics: prior knowledge, cognitive level, learning style, motivation, strength or interest and various curriculum components: Nature of the objective, teaching activities, learning activities, resources and products. This broad notion applies to learners from a diverse range of abilities, including: Gifted and Talented, English Language Learners, Students with Disabilities, and Students at Risk of School Failure.

The social studies is a field of education that provides educators with a wealth of opportunities for differentiation, but also real challenges of meeting the needs of diverse learners. This addendum reveals pathways for social studies differentiation specific to four distinct student populations.

Teachers can differentiate

- *Content: What we teach and how we give students access to the information and ideas that matter*
- *Process: How students come to understand and "own" the knowledge, understanding, and skills essential to a topic*
- *Product: How a student demonstrates what he or she has come to know, understand and be able to do as a result of a segment of study*

According to students'

- *Readiness-The current knowledge, understanding, and skill level a student has related to a particular sequence of learning*
- *Interest-What a student enjoys learning about, thinking about, and doing*
- *Learning Style-A student's preferred mode of learning. It is influenced by learning style, intelligence preference, gender and culture*

Examples of Modifications and Differentiation

Gifted and Talented (content, process, product and learning environment)

N.J.A.C. 6A:8-3.1 Curriculum and instruction

District boards of education shall develop appropriate curricular and instructional modifications used for gifted and talented students indicating content, process, products, and learning environment.

Sample Differentiation Strategies and Techniques that apply to Social Studies

Learning Agendas/Contracts

A learning contract is an agreement established between a student and the teacher; it sometimes involves the student's parents. The contract specifies concrete learning and/or behavioral objectives for the student that all parties agree need to be achieved. The contract also specifies:

- the goals of the contract
- the obligations of each party to the contract
- the time frame within which the terms of the learning contract are to be fulfilled
- the basis on which it will be determined that the conditions of the contract were met

Sample Resource

<http://www.educ.ualberta.ca/staff/olenka.bilash/best%20of%20bilash/learning%20contracts.html>

Anchor Activities

Self-directed specified ongoing activities in which students work independently

Sample Resource

http://www.rec4.com/filestore/REC4_AnchorActivityPacket_080513.pdf

Curriculum Compacting

Curriculum Compacting is an instructional technique that is specifically designed to make appropriate curricular adjustments for students in any curricular area and at any grade level. Essentially, the procedure involves (1) defining the goals and outcomes of a particular unit or segment of instruction, (2) determining and documenting which students have already

mastered most or all of a specified set of learning outcomes, and (3) providing replacement strategies for material already mastered through the use of instructional options that enable a more challenging and productive use of the student's time.

Sample resource:

<http://www.gifted.uconn.edu/sem/semart08.html>

RAFT Assignments

RAFT is an acronym for a structured technique used to guide student writing. RAFT assignments are used to demonstrate a student's knowledge using a defined point of view. This strategy requires students to write using an assigned format to an audience other than the teacher.

Sample resource:

http://www.michigan.gov/documents/mde/SSWAC_225020_7.pdf p. 18

Flexible grouping

Flexible grouping is a range of grouping students together for delivering instruction. This can be as a whole class, a small group, or with a partner. Flexible grouping creates temporary groups that can last an hour, a week, or even a month.

Sample resource:

<http://www.teachhub.com/flexible-grouping-differentiated-instruction-strategy>

Jigsaw Activities

Jigsaw is a strategy that emphasizes cooperative learning by providing students an opportunity to actively help each other build comprehension. Use this technique to assign students to reading groups composed of varying skill levels. Each group member is responsible for becoming an "expert" on one section of the assigned material and then "teaching" it to the other members of the team.

Sample resource:

<http://www.adlit.org/strategies/22371/>

Extension Menus

Students select from a set of possible assignments (3 to 9 choices is common). Students may be required to select more than one choice. Choices offer differentiated objectives. Choices are often grouped by complexity of thinking skill. Activities are independent so students have freedom as well as responsibility. A variety of options enable students to work in the mode that most interests them.

Sample resource:

<http://gilbertps.schoolwires.net/cms/lib3/AZ01001722/Centricity/Domain/809/Teaching%20Gifted%20Book%20of%20Forms.pdf> Sample See p. 13

English Language Learners

The purpose of adapting content lessons for LEP students is to lower the language barrier and make the English used in such lessons as comprehensible as possible. In social studies, LEP students' capacity to learn can be greatly inhibited by the academic vocabulary and, sometimes, lack of cultural experience living in the United States for short periods of time. Every student deserves an education that is culturally relevant and meaningful to his/her present and future lives. Social studies is the prime location for culturally-relevant pedagogy.

Educators provide various grouping strategies such as flexible grouping and/or paired learning being sensitive to the language proficiency level of the LEP students. A student's capacity to become fluent in English will be greatly enhanced by activities in oral and written language that connect one's own life in meaningful and engaging ways.

Instructional Supports:

Hands-on materials

-bilingual dictionaries

-visual aids

-teacher made adaptations, outlines, study guides

-varied leveled texts of the same content

Please refer to the following link-

<http://www.state.nj.us/education/modelcurriculum/ela/ELLSupport.pdf>

as mentioned on the NJDOE website.

Preparing students for the lesson:

- Building Background Information through brainstorming, semantic webbing, use of visual aids and other comprehension strategies.
- Simplifying Language for Presentation by using speech that is appropriate to students' language proficiency level. Avoid jargon and idiomatic speech.
- Developing Content Area Vocabulary through the use of word walls and labeling classroom objects. Students encounter new academic vocabulary in social studies, particularly when studying the disciplines of history, civics, economics, and geography.
- Concept Development-Students will be learning about rights and duties, voting, public issues, revolutions, the environment, and many new concepts. Enduring understanding requires thorough and contextualized study of these subjects across grades and courses in social studies.
- Giving Directions-States clearly and distinctly and delivered in both written and oral forms to ensure that LEP students understand the task. In addition, students should be provided with/or have access to directional words such as: circle, write, draw, cut, underline, etc.

Presenting the Lesson:

- Use multiple strategies and varied instructional tools to increase the opportunities for students to develop meaningful connections between content and the language used in instruction.
- Provide students with opportunities to express new knowledge and learning using written, verbal, and non-verbal communication.
- Provide students with opportunities to participate in numerous social studies discussions to increase ELLs competency and confidence in verbal discourse; frame classroom conversations on subjects of interest and cultural relevance.
- Utilize a "reverse chronology" approach to teaching history/social studies to even opportunities for students with and without vast cultural knowledge and make study of the social studies more meaningful.

Sample Resources:

CanDo Descriptors -

https://www.wida.us/standards/CAN_DOs/

Colorin Colorado - <http://www.colorincolorado.org/educators/>

WIDA - <https://www.wida.us/>

Students with Disabilities (appropriate accommodations, instructional adaptations, and/or modifications as determined by the IEP or 504 team)

Instructional adaptations for students with disabilities include, but are not limited to, the below approaches. These general suggestions are particularly resonant with students in social studies classroom settings, grades K-12. The primary aim of social studies education is cultivating active and informed citizens. For students with disabilities, self-determination and interdependence are two core principles of citizenship education that applies directly to their educational needs and interests.

Student Motivation – Expanding student motivation to learn content in social studies can occur through: activity choice, appeal to diverse learning styles, choice to work with others or alone, hands-on activities, and multimodal activities.

Instructional Presentations - The primary purpose of these adaptations is to provide special education students with teacher-initiated and teacher-directed interventions that prepare students for learning and engage students in the learning process (Instructional Preparation); structure and organize information to aid comprehension and recall (Instructional Prompts); and foster understanding of new concepts and processes (Instructional Application) e.g. relating to personal experiences, advance organizers, pre-teaching vocabulary and/or strategies; visual demonstrations, illustrations, models.

Instructional Monitoring – Social studies instruction should include opportunities for students to engage in goal setting, work with rubrics and checklists, reward systems, conferences.

Classroom Organization - The primary purpose of these classroom organization adaptations is to maximize student attention, participation, independence, mobility, and comfort; to promote peer and adult communication and interaction; and to provide accessibility to information, materials, and equipment.

Student Response - The primary purpose of student performance responses is to provide students with disabilities a means of demonstrating progress toward the lesson objectives related to the Social Studies Framework activities.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Any of the strategies outlined in the other differentiation/modification categories may be used to address the needs of these students who are at-risk.